

17833. Misbranding of Q. W. condition powder. U. S. v. 44 Cans of Q. W. Condition Powder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25292. I. S. No. 4796. S. No. 3552.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Q. W. condition powder, having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York the herein-described interstate shipment of a quantity of the product located at Brooklyn, N. Y.

On November 3, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 44 cans of Q. W. condition powder, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Q. W. Laboratories, from Bound Brook, N. J., on or about October 6, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the article consisted essentially of sulphur and charcoal.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the can label, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Condition Powder for use as an aid in putting and keeping Dogs, Cats, Poultry, Etc. in good Physical Condition * * * For Use as An Aid in: Purifying blood and stomach; correcting indigestion; * * * Treating eczema and other skin diseases due to impure blood or bad digestion; All around conditioning dogs off feed or dopey; Giving new vim, pep, and energy; Stimulating and aiding digestion; Assisting puppy growth; Treatment of distemper; Preventing worms, Good for man or beast. * * * A teaspoonful a day for a few days will help to Put the dog into condition. A teaspoonful twice a week will help to permanently Keep the dog in condition. Very valuable to use with Q-W Worm Mixture to help rid badly infested dogs of worms and with Q-W Dog Soap to help treat Mange and Eczema."

On December 4, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17834. Misbranding of Pastillas de Compuesta Mitchella. U. S. v. 11 Dozen Packages of Pastillas de Compuesta Mitchella. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25089. I. S. No. 241. S. No. 3355.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Pastillas de Compuesta Mitchella, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of California.

On September 5, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 dozen packages of Pastillas de Compuesta Mitchella, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., consigned by Dr. J. H. Dye, Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from Buffalo, N. Y., on or about April 24, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including resins and volatile oils, coated with a mixture of starch, sugar, and calcium carbonate, and colored with a purple dye.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing on the bottle label and in the accompanying circulars, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label) "For alleviating nervousness, irritability, pangs of pregnancy and childbirth, irregular, painful or profuse menstruation and disorders during the change of life * * * Ordinary dose: Take a pastilla before each meal and when going to bed. In

cases of painful menstruation;" (pink circular) "The mother of this child used one Pastilla of Mitchella Compound before her delivery. Result: A robust, healthy baby which weighed 18 pounds at the age of 4 months. * * * 'After many years of very intense suffering, I have been restored to life due to your splendid care and intelligence. It is one of my first obligations to extend my thanks to you for all you have done for my health, which was an absolute wreck. It is unusual for the physician to be deeply concerned in all cases for the health of his patients, and to possess some marvelous medicines is truly a blessing for the woman who is afflicted with diseases as serious as those which I have been suffering. I owe my life to you and to your insuperable medicines and offer this letter to the whole world as a testimonial of gratitude.' Any woman who suffers with other diseases peculiar to her sex should answer all of the questions on the back of this symptom blank, so that one of our doctors, after examining and studying her answers, may be able to give her his valuable medical advice;" (white circular) "For the daily health of mothers, wives and daughters. * * * Important—Read this. Many women have the idea that the Pastillas of Mitchella Compound should be used only during the period of pregnancy, but this belief is a very great mistake. There is not the least doubt that they are a marvelous treatment for any pregnant woman, as thousands of them can testify, but these pastillas are also very beneficial for the young girl whose periods have not yet been established or for any woman who suffers with disturbances or irregularities during menstruation. It is an exceptionally good medicine for those women who suffer with debility because it strengthens and invigorates the generative organs, alleviating the pains and in a short time making the future and its tasks more pleasant and easy to combat. This Compound is a gift of God to any woman who is the victim of the many irregularities so common during the change of life. There is no person who, without having tried our Pastillas of Mitchella Compound, can appreciate the marvelous help they give when they are properly used. If you have not tried them, we therefore advise that you do so. We consider that it is a very splendid plan for any mother, even though she may be enjoying good health, to take the Mitchella Compound from time to time in order to keep herself in good condition and to promote and stimulate the healthful functioning of her female organs. It is always better to preserve the health than to wait until one is obliged to seek a medicine to restore it. When and How to Use the Pastillas of Mitchella Compound. 1. To Facilitate Childbirth * * * 2. To Insure Recovery after Childbirth * * * 3. To reduce the Risk and Likelihood of Abortion. * * * 4. To Give Alleviation in Cases of Painful Menstruation * * * 5. To Correct Irregular or Scant Menstruation * * * 6. To Correct the Irregularities during Change of Life."

On November 20, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17835. Misbranding of Stark's Reducine. U. S. v. Forty-nine 1-Pound Cans of Stark's Reducine, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 24982, 25086. I. S. Nos. 202, 230. S. Nos. 3338, 3362.)

Samples of a drug product, known as Stark's Reducine, having been found to bear labelings containing claims of curative and therapeutic properties for the article that were not justified by its composition, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the Northern District of California the herein-described interstate shipments of quantities of the product at San Francisco, Calif.

On August 18 and September 3, 1930, respectively, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court libels praying seizure and condemnation of seventy-two 1-pound cans of Stark's Reducine, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., consigned by the Reducine Co., alleging that the article had been shipped in part from Allegan, Mich., on or about May 3, 1930, and in part from Otsego, Mich., on or about July 11, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Michigan into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of potassium iodide, wood tar, an iron compound, and a small proportion of soap.